

AN ATTACK ON MOCA

Enemies of Dominican Government
Trying to Start Revolution.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT HEUREUX

Creditors of Government Said to
Want American Protection.

TROUBLE OVER FINANCES

CAPE HAITIEN, July 28.—A report has
been received here to the effect that the ad-
versaries of the government attacked Moca
last night.

The news of the death of President Heu-
reux was hardly credited here by the peo-
ple generally until last evening, when un-
doubted confirmation was received. Then
there was great rejoicing among the Domini-
can exiles, many of whom live in and
around Cape Haytien. These exiles, who
were driven out of their country by Heu-
reux, are now preparing to arm them-
selves and enter Santo Domingo, where
they expect their chief, Don Juan Isidoro
Jimenez, to join them.

The Dominican government is making
preparations on a large scale to maintain
itself.

The funeral of President Heureux of
Santo Domingo took place at 5 o'clock last
evening in Santiago de las Caballeros. The
population was panic-stricken, but there
was no disorder.

Attack on Moca Confirmed.

PORT DE FRANCE, July 28.—The funeral
services over the remains of President
Heureux, which took place at Santiago
de las Caballeros at 5 o'clock last evening,
were attended by a large number of peo-
ple, and were conducted with great soli-
citude.

The body, which had lain in state
throughout the day, was buried in the
cathedral. The governor of the province
superintended the public mourning. Yester-
day throughout the island cannon were
fired hourly and flags were placed at half
mast on all public buildings. The govern-
ment has issued a decree ordering a period
of national mourning for nine days.

The city of Santo Domingo is in a state
of great unrest and disorder. The gov-
ernment has suspended the public schools.
Last night a band of armed men attacked
Moca, where President Heureux was killed,
and fired a number of shots. It is re-
ported that the forces supporting the as-
sassin have been augmented considerably.
The government is making every effort to
put down the threatened insurrection.

There was another meeting yesterday
of the creditors of the government to con-
sider the proposal to deposit the national
debt for the consolidation of the interior
debt. The creditors will probably accept
certain of the government's propositions,
but will refuse others. The meeting broke
up without any definite decision having
been reached. The government will now
make new propositions to the creditors.

Talk of American Protectorate.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Private
advice received by mail from Hayti states
that at the conference between the Hay-
tian minister of finance and the creditors
of the nation on Tuesday the latter refused
to accept the proposals for consolidation of
the interior debt, because they had de-
spaired of accomplishing a permanent basis
of financial prosperity under present con-
ditions.

It is added that the creditors have de-
termined to initiate for an American pro-
tectorate, which would place the country
under the control of the United States.
The creditors are also reported to have
invited the necessary American capital and
invited the country from its embar-
rassment.

Advices from Santo Domingo to a Domini-
can friend here describe the existence of a
very serious and widespread plot by Presi-
dents of Jimenez, who is reported to have
Heureux, which it was thought was sure
to succeed. The assassination of President
Heureux is regarded here as an indication
of the success of the plot.

Warship Ordered to San Domingo.

In view of the condition of af-
fairs in Santo Domingo, following the as-
sination of President Heureux, Secretary
Long this afternoon sent telegraphic orders
detaching the cruiser New Orleans from
the North Atlantic squadron at Newport,
and directing that she proceed at once to
Santo Domingo. At the same time an order
was sent to the gunboat Machias, which
was sent to leave for Santo Domingo, where
she will join the New Orleans. These are
the first steps taken by the United States
to protect the interests of Americans in the island.

Large American investments have been
made there, and it is understood that New
York parties have in arrangement with
the island government giving practical con-
trol of the resources and expenditures of
the island. It is expected that the New
Orleans will be able to establish its
the Machias has been undergoing some re-
pairs, but these are so well along that it
will be ready to leave for Santo Domingo
within a day or two.

The action taken by Secretary Long was
not due to the receipt of any official ad-
vice, but to the fact that the situation in
Santo Domingo is so serious, and that it
is entirely to the desire to be well pre-
pared in dealing with any possible distur-
bance growing out of the president's assassina-
tion.

CAUSED BY POLITICIANS.

Paris Papers Explain the Fall in
Rentes Yesterday.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Figaro* attributed
yesterday's fall in Rentes to "brokers acting
under orders from the political party desiring
to make an impression on the public."
The *Echo de Paris*, the *Journal*, the *Gau-
lois* and other national organs throw the
responsibility on the government.

Michigan Miners Demand Advance.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—A special from
Ironwood, Mich., says 500 miners employed
in the Big River mine have made a de-
mand for a 20 per cent increase in wages.
The company is given three days to con-
sider the proposition. It is thought an
agreement will be reached without any
trouble. In all 2,000 men are employed in
the Norrie.

The Plague in Poona, India.

BOMBAY, July 28.—There were 151 cases
and 121 deaths from the plague at Poona
on Wednesday. The cases include four Eu-
ropeans.

The rains still hold off and the crops are
withering.

Steamship Arrivals.
At New York—Prætor, from Hamburg;
Britannic, from Liverpool.

The Turkish Minister's Departure.
The Turkish minister, Ali Ferid Bey,
leaves tonight for a European trip, and
while no official word has been received as
to his permanent withdrawal, it is rather
expected that he may be transferred to an-
other post.

A MENACE TO LIFE

Result of Expert Investigation of Depart-
ment of Justice Building.

Absence of Effective Bond Between
the Front and Rest of
the Structure.

At the request of Attorney General
Griggs an expert investigated the condition
of the old department of justice building,
which is in process of demolition, and
has made the following report:

An examination of the old Freedmen's
Bank building, until lately occupied by the
Department of Justice, and now in process
of demolition, proves not only that the
fears expressed for the safety of its occu-
pants were fully justified, but that it was
a menace to public safety as well.

While the construction and workman-
ship are in general sound, there is an un-
accountable exception in the absence of
any effective bond between the Pennsyl-
vania avenue front and the rest of the
building. The floors are formed of brick
arches between I beams laid parallel to the
Pennsylvania avenue front, and while these
beams are well secured to one another by
iron rods, there is no between this floor
construction and the front wall.

To Thrust the Wall Out.

The last floor arch being sprung directly
from the last beam to the front wall, the
effect is rather to thrust the wall out than
to tie it back. The two brick interior walls
running north and south, which it well
bonded with the front wall, and left with-
out large openings in its neighborhood, af-
ford to some extent the necessary tie, but
both these walls are covered within a few
feet of the front wall by large doorways
in each story above the first.

These openings destroy the effectiveness
of the interior walls and render them in-
capable of doing anything but thrust the
wall out further and further.

The result of these influences is shown by
the doorways last mentioned to the ceiling,
and thence across the entire central por-
tion of the building near the middle of the
last floor arch.

These cracks may be seen in the ceiling
of each story above the first, and are much
wider in the upper floors than in the lower,
indicating that the front wall has already
begun to lean forward, and the opening of
some of the stone joints on the Pennsyl-
vania avenue front shows that the wall
has taken place. It appears that this
front wall is only retained in place by the
bonding of the two end exterior walls.

Consequences if Confined.

It is impossible to say how long these
walls would continue to be effective in this
manner, but, if, under the influences already
described and the thrust of the roof tim-
bers, the movement already begun should
have continued a little further, some of the
consequences may be readily foreseen.

The front wall toppling forward on
the street would certainly be effective in this
manner, but, if, under the influences already
described and the thrust of the roof tim-
bers, the movement already begun should
have continued a little further, some of the
consequences may be readily foreseen.

Recent Tests at Sandy Hook.

Explosive Gelatine Shells—Quick-
Firing and Pneumatic Guns Fired.

The report of the board of ordnance
and fortification on tests recently made at
Sandy Hook was made public at the War
Department today. One of these tests was
the firing of an Isham shell containing 113
pounds of explosive gelatine. This was
fired from a twelve-inch gun with 415
pounds of powder, the shell weighing 1,018
pounds, loaded. No fuse was employed, as
it was desired to test the ability of the
gelatine to explode under the action of the
shell not only to endure with safety the
shock of discharge, but also the shock of
impact. The result was most satisfactory.

These shells are now to be tested against
armor plate to complete the tests of ap-
plication to the service.

The board witnessed a firing test of the
55 mm. Maxim-Nordenflicht quick-firing
cannon. This cannon, which is the latest
product of the German government, is a
combination of simplicity, of mechanism,
and in the ease and quickness
with which it can be operated, dismounted
and mounted, is believed to be su-
perior to any other of its kind now in ser-
vice. The rapidity of aimed fire, and the
fact that the complete gun and carriage
can be moved by a single mule, are of
special value in field use.

The board then inspected fragments of
shells in which the high explosive thorite
had been used. The thorite is a new ex-
plosive, and is believed to be su-
perior to any other of its kind now in ser-
vice. The rapidity of aimed fire, and the
fact that the complete gun and carriage
can be moved by a single mule, are of
special value in field use.

The board at this time tested the
Simms-Dudley pneumatic gun, which is
a new type of gun, and is believed to be
superior to any other of its kind now in ser-
vice. The rapidity of aimed fire, and the
fact that the complete gun and carriage
can be moved by a single mule, are of
special value in field use.

LAHN'S ENGINE DISABLED.

The Steamer, However, Signaled She
Needed No Assistance.

LONDON, July 28.—The British steamer
Europa, Capt. Tubb, from New York July
17 for London, passed the Lizard today and
reported that in latitude 50, longitude 10,
she sighted the North German Lloyd
steamer Lahn. The Lahn was stopped and
signaled that her engine was out of order,
but was expected to be fully established in
no time.

Run Over by a Passenger Train Near Burke's Station.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 28.—The north-
bound Chesapeake and Ohio passenger
train No. 2 over the Southern railroad,
which reaches here about 6 o'clock, struck
and instantly killed an unknown white man
near Burke's station in Fairfax county this
morning. Inquiry at that place showed
that the unfortunate was young and of
feminine build, and was unknown to the
people of Burke's, and it is supposed was
a tramp. A coffin was sent out from this
city and the remains will probably be interred
this evening.

FOUR ON SCAFFOLD

Quadruple Hanging Takes Place in
Baltimore This Morning.

ALL THE MEN WERE NEGROES

Three Condemned for Rape and
the Other for Murder.

HISTORY OF THE CRIMES

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Upon one scaf-
fold, and simultaneously, four negroes were
at 9:48 a.m. today ushered into eternity in
the Baltimore city jail yard. The four
men—Cornelius Gardner, John Myers and
Charles James—paid with their lives the
penalty for criminally assaulting Annie
Bailey, a thirteen-year-old negro girl, while
Joseph Bryan, the fourth member of the
quartet, killed Mary Pack, a negroess with
whom he had lived.

At 5:15 p.m. Daniel Rodgers, convicted
of killing his brother-in-law, Charles Lew-
is, was to have occupied the same scaffold,
but his sentence was commuted to life im-
prisonment by Gov. Lowndes, and he now
occupies a cell in the penitentiary.

As early as 7 o'clock crowds of morbidly
curious persons thronged the streets lead-
ing to the jail, in the hope of getting a
glimpse of the execution. Sheriff Hoffman
had been overrun with applications for
passes, but all were refused within a few
hours. His deputies, the jail wardens and
twenty witnesses, as the law requires, the
representatives of the press, and only one
person allowed within the inclosure.

Gardner, the only Catholic in the quartet,
was being accompanied by Father Busche, the
others by Rev. C. W. Gools, Rev. J. W. Beckett
and Rev. R. Parker, evangelists.

The Final Preparations.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Sheriff Hoffman
arrived at the jail and the final preparations
for the execution were begun. At 9:15 the
prayers and songs of the prisoners were
cut short by a notice from the warden to
get ready for the march to the scaffold.

The witnesses gathered in the corridor
to catch a glimpse of the men. All eyes
were turned to the cells. The men made
their final preparations with the aid of
spiritual advisers. They seemed particu-
larly calm and composed.

Then, accompanied by the clergymen, the
solemn procession started to the office of
Warden Hall. The crowd of spectators in
the corridor parted by the deputies, leav-
ing a wide passage-way. Along the way the
men walked with attempted bravery and
courage, although their downcast eyes were
raised only occasionally to meet the curi-
ous glances of the spectators.

Warden Hall's office the final statements of the
men were made and their farewells said.
The warden then led the men in black
robes for their death.

Again the procession was formed, and
the march began out through the jail cor-
ridor. The warden's office the final state-
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GOV. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER

He Wrote a Cabinet Officer Criticizing the
War Department.

Also Urged a More Vigorous Policy
in the Conduct of Philippine
Campaign.

The interesting statement is made in
connection with the retirement of Mr. Al-
ger from the cabinet that Gov. Roosevelt
of New York wrote a letter urging his re-
tirement and also that Gen. Otis believed in
the Philippines and Brooke be succeeded
by Wood as military governor of Cuba.

This letter, it is stated, was written by
Governor Roosevelt to a member of the
cabinet some time ago, prior to the last
general outburst of anti-Alger talk, some
weeks before his actual resignation, and
this letter is said to have been the cause of
the revival of the matter after Alger had
said several times, in answer to earlier
rumors, that he would not resign.

It may be remembered that there was
some friction between Roosevelt and Al-
ger in connection with the famous "round
robin" Roosevelt participated in getting up
which he was with the Rough Riders at
San Juan. Secretary Alger severely criti-
cized Roosevelt for a letter of protest he
wrote to the Secretary in this connection,
and there was considerable excitement
over the matter at the time.

This is said to have been entirely made
up by the two men after Roosevelt's return
from Cuba. The President, it is stated, ap-
proved of the management of the War De-
partment.

Criticized the War Department.

It is stated that in his letter to a cabinet
officer several weeks ago he was very se-
vere in his criticism of the general course
of the War Department and insisted that
the administration could not afford to be
held responsible for Alger, nor to continue
the military policy in the Philippines or in
Cuba.

He urged more vigorous and effective op-
erations. It is said that this letter was
shown to the President at once, as it was
intended to be, and that from this started
the renewal of the demand for Alger's re-
tirement that resulted in his resignation.

The President sent for Governor Roose-
velt, as he did some little time before Alger
resigned, it is said that the object in calling
him to the White House was to talk over
this letter and to try to reach some un-
derstanding that would avoid hasty action
in the matter.

It is supposed after the interview be-
tween the President and Governor Roose-
velt that the whole matter would go over
for two or three months before final action,
but the President's decision to resign Al-
ger is attributed to friction between the
Secretary and another War Department
official.

HOME TO BE BOUGHT FOR DEWEY.

Its Value Will Depend on the Contri-
butions of the People.

There can no longer be any doubt as to
whether a home will be purchased by popu-
lar subscription for Admiral George Dewey.
At a meeting of the national Dewey home
committee today it was found that the
aggregate amount of cash actually received
by Treasurer Roberts is \$16,700, from a to-
tal of over 25,000 subscribers. One hundred
and three subscribers gave \$10,000. The
statement was made that the \$5,000 prom-
ised some time since by the New York Jour-
nal would be forthcoming shortly, bringing
the grand aggregate up to \$21,700.

The committee agreed to close the sub-
scriptions before the arrival of Admiral
Dewey in New York in September and then
to purchase a home for him as a token of
admiration as to location, etc., to purchase
the home with whatever funds they may at
that time have in hand.

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LOCAL RULE IN CUBA

First Step in the Self-Government of
the Island.

CONFERENCES WITH THE PRESIDENT

Gave Rise to Predictions of Early
Independence.

THE COMING CENSUS

Recent reports from Cuba indicate that
the people there have been given to un-
derstand that President McKinley has re-
cently made some new and far reaching
declarations concerning the independence
of the island. The reports were given out
of several conferences held at the White
House, prior to the President's departure,
when he talked over the Cuban situation
with a number of representative Cubans,
including Senor Quesada, the government
representative for Cuba; Mr. Horatio
Rubens, and also with a Cuban party
headed by the younger Garcia, son of the
late General Garcia.

During these conferences the future of
Cuba was gone into very fully, and many
questions involving the betterment of the
island were discussed. It was stated that
if he would not make a distinct an-
nouncement of policy, he replied that acts
are better than promises, and that instead
of making a general announcement of what
it was proposed to do in Cuba, and when
the Cubans would be given direction of af-
fairs, it would be better to formulate a
policy and then proceed to carry it out.
Letting results speak.

While some of the Cuban callers had had
at first some doubts as to the sincerity of
the President's view, they were convinced that
the President's view was the correct one, and
they have informed their friends, both here
and abroad, that the President's view of
policy would be forthcoming, yet they
might rest assured that the spirit of the
act of Congress concerning a withdrawal
from Cuba would be carried out by the ad-
ministration in Washington, and that
instead of a general promise to that ef-
fect, there would be a series of acts in-
tended to develop the property of the Cu-
bans for self-government.

Local Self-Government First.

The manner in which this self-govern-
ment could be inaugurated was gone into
quite fully during these conferences. It
appeared to be the general view that the
first step should be confined to giving the
Cubans a say in the choice of the city and
town officers, and after that the elec-
tions could be extended, until, if the first
experiment proved satisfactory, an election
could be had for a federal form of govern-
ment for the island as a whole.

This was discussed in most general terms,
the President being a listener rather than
a participant in the discussion, but his
Cuban callers came away convinced that
shared with them the view that the calling
of a constitutional convention of the island
at large, for the establishment of a fed-
eral form of government, was the best way
should be preceded by gradual steps, begin-
ning with the most elementary form of lo-
cal self-government in the towns.

The Cuban Census.

In this connection the Cuban census
which is about to be taken was discussed,
as it will be a starting point for the grant
of the franchise, and the elections. It was
felt that difficulties over the manner of
taking the census, whether by native Cu-
bans under military supervision or under
Census Director Merriam, could be adjust-
ed, although there was considerable differ-
ence as to the manner of proceeding.

But superior to these points of detail are
several questions of policy involved, and
these were the subjects of much discussion
during the conferences. One of these was
as to the extent of the franchise to be
granted in Cuba, whether a limited fran-
chise or a universal franchise as to edu-
cation, property holding, etc.

In this connection also the suggestion was
made that a precedent should be estab-
lished by the Cuban government in Cuba
franchise, which would form a precedent
for Hawaii and the Philippines.

On the other hand, it was felt that un-
der the present conditions in Cuba, the gen-
eral sentiment in this country. The ques-
tion is more than academic, as it must be
settled soon in connection with the list
of inquiries which the census inspectors
must make in Cuba. The mere enumeration
of the number of inhabitants could be
desirable, but the census inspectors must
franchise the questions answered by each
Cuban inhabitant must show the extent of
education, property holding, etc.

The Result of the Conferences.

It is out of these general talks between
the President and his Cuban callers that
the reports now in circulation in Cuba
have originated. Some of the reports have
been considerably magnified and have given
the impression that there has been some
new and specific declaration of policy as to
Cuba. As a matter of fact, however, the
talks were quite general and informal, the
object being to give the Cuban callers some
shades of opinion on the future of the is-
land.

MELINE INCONSISTENT.

Attaching Concessions in the Treaty,
but Would Have Made Greater Ones.

The semi-official statement in Paris that
American leather does not get the minimum
rate under the new reciprocity treaty, al-
though Mr. Meline's cabinet officers had pro-
posed to American leather, causes consid-
erable amusement in official circles here, as
it is one of the recorded facts of the recent
negotiations that Mr. Meline, who is now
attacking the new treaty, offered far greater
concessions on American goods than the
present ministry permitted to be inserted
in the treaty. This proposition of Mr. Mel-
ne was at the head of the ministry during
the early stages of the reciprocity negotia-
tions, and at that time Commissioner Kason re-
ported that the French cabinet had decided
that the minimum tariff would be granted
on the entire list of American goods ex-
cept to France. This proposition of Mr. Mel-
ne's cabinet stood until two weeks ago,
although